stevens proposed to force the bill through the House to

Mr. STEVENS desired to have the bill passed to-day, as

PILE would leave that query with Mr. Stevens.

Nays. Neither Yeas, Nays, nor tellers were ordered, and the House refused to adjourn. The bill was then passed —Yeas, He; Nays, 22. Messrs, Baker, Lean, Spalding, and Williams (Penn.), Republicans, voted No. The Speaker voted Yea.

Carolina to representation in Congress. Ordere

Mr. PHELPS admitted that they were built on the

Mr. WASHBURNE (III..) moved to go into Committee of

no quorum voted, the Democratic members generally remaining in their seats.

The SPEAKER remarked that he had announced that by the rules all members were required to vote, but, in this case, as in others recently, he could not enforce his ruling, that being a question for the House itself, after he had decided members out of order, and the House having full power over it.

It now became known that Mr. Cook's intended remarks related only incidentally to impeachment, and Mr. HOL-MAN, therefore, because Mr. Cook desired to leave the city, withdrew the motion to adjourn.

The House at 4 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. WILSON (fowar in the chair, and was addressed by Mr. COOK on the Policy of Reconstruction.

THE BILLS IN THE GOVERNOR'S HANDS. ALBANY, May 8 .- The Governor has signed the Supply bill; but the General Appropriation and Tax-

The House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, May 8.-The Times of this morning has later and official intelligence from the English expelition in Abyssinia. The dispatches are dated at Talanta, April 21. Gen. Napier expected to start for the Red Sea coast with his entire army about the 25th of May. The city of Magdala, the seat of Theodorus's palace, was burnt by the British forces. Official dispatches have been received at the India Office from Gen. Napier, dated at Talanta, Abyssinia, on the 31st of April. After the capture of Magdala, 30 guns and mortars belonging to the Abyssinian monarch were destroyed, and the town razed completely to the rock on which it stood. Gen. Napier reports that the Queen and the heir apparent to the one are in camp. The army will reach the Red Sea coast during May. All the troops were well, and the army trains were well up with the advance guard of the returning forces.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

DUBLIN, May 8.-Gen. Nagle, and the other Fenian prisoners, who were captured on board the Jacmel packet Erin's Hope, some time since, and iming previously given the authorities the pledges required. They celebrated their freedom yesterday by calling on George Francis Train, who is in jail in

TRAIN IN THE BANKRUPTCY COURT. The case of George Francis Train was before the Eankruptey Court here to-day. In reply to questions put to him Mr. Train said he had no property himself and no control over that pertaining to his wife. He was recommitted for further examination.

ATTACKS ON MR. GLADSTONE-LAW FOR MARKIED WOMEN-THE PRINCE'S IRISH VISIT -A GREAT SPIRITUALIST CASE-NEW EOOKS ME. WALT WHITMAN AND HIS CRITICS.

Mr. Gladstone has been stung into writing a letter of formal contradiction to six several charges which during the Easter Holidays the Tory press had em ployed its leisure in inventing, and which, says Mr. Gladstone, have been assiduously circulated in different parts of the country. That Mr. Gladstone is a Catholic at heart, and when in Rome arranged with the Pope to destroy the Protestant Church in Ireland: that he opposed the appointment of a Bishop because he was anti-Romanist; that he has publicly declared himself against a State Church in England, that he refused to go to church with the Queen at Ealmoral; that the Pope has thanked him for his efforts against the Irish Church; flually, that he is a efforts against the Irish Church; finally, that he is a member of a High Church Ritualist congregation—these are the charges, in respect to which Mr. Gladstone declares that they are "one and all untrue in letter and spirit, from the beginning to the end." It is difficult to conceive that the persons who put afloat such preposterons calcumnics themselves believed them. They were, however, not ill calculated to produce an impression on the minds of persons who could be influenced by the squeals of terror which Mr. Disraeli has indulged in with respect to the danger to the State arising out of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions.

resolutions.

Those resolutions, Mr. Gladstone himself announces, will be pashed to the bitter end. Not the first only, but the second and third, must be voted on. If adopted, as they surely will be, and an address from the House goes to the Queen praying her to surrrender the Church patronage of the Crown in Ireland to the House, what advice will Mr. Disraeli give to her Majesty—he being her constitutional, and what is more, her responsible adviser? To reject them? He flies in the face of the House. To accept them? He insults and betrays his own party. This is but one of the dilemmas in which a Minister attempting to govern without a majority is likely to find himself involved.

find himself involved.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, a young Liberal, and a steady friend to America, brought into the House this week a bill to protect the property of married women. He proposes that a woman, after her marriage, shall retain complete control over her fortune, and over her earnings, with liberty to sue and be sued as if she were single. This very moderate measure Mr. Lefevre supported in an able and moderate speech, pointing out that at present the end he desires is attained.

rain counplete control over her fortune, and over her carnings, with liberty to sue and be sued as if she were single. This very moderate measure Mr. Lefevre supported in an able and moderate speech, pointing out that there is no protection for the poor woman against the rapacity or improvidence of her husband. Leave to introduce the bill was granted, but there can scarcely be any chance for such a measure during this crowded and belated session. Once before, I think in 1857, a similar bill was ordered to a second reading by a large majority, but it never got any further. A bigoted hostility spring at once into activity against this.

There is cause to be thankful that the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland is at last ended. In the course of the Alabama debate in Parliament. Mr. Sandford, Tory member for haldon, once a realous Anglo-Rebel, was good emough to say that the Americans whom he had met were very good fellows, and that he did not believe the American people were one-twelfth part so great snobs and flunkeys as the English. Whether they deserve so statering a comparison I will not attempt to say, but at least I may helieve they would have grown weary of the tide of gushing flunkeyism which, for a week past, has poured through the columns of the London papers. There is reason to think that the accounts of Irish enthusiasm have been greatly exaggerated. I don't know what your correspondent may have writen you, but private letters received here speak of the reception of the Prince as cold. Some of them have found their way into print, one saying that the enthusiasm was of the mildest character, and the public greetings scarcely decent. Such corniality as there was seems to have been called out chiefly by the Princess, of whom no one ever says anything but good, and who is really beloved.

One of the most celebrated of the persons called spiritualists is now before the Vice-Chancellor's Court, as defendant in an extraordinary case. A bill has been filed against Mr. Douglas Home by a widow indeed, the series of course, that it was given to find by Mrs. Lyon of her own free will, or rather in accordiance with the injunctions of the spirit of he journal plants. Lyon of her own free will, or rather in accordiance with the injunctions of the spirit of he journal plants. Lyon of her own free will, or rather in accordiance with the injunctions of the spirit of her with the said or is to be said about the royal goods. Current stories and incidents are running the rounds and the spirit of the said and decorated with all the hear of ormat hear of England stock to the amount of £3,000 was transferred by Mrs. Lyon to Mr. Home within a few days of their first acquaintance, to which, was added not long after a further same of a graintants. Beyond the certainty that His Royal Highness with his plunder, since a writ of ne excel was obtained against him. He was lockedpip in Whitecross Prison, and finally was obliged to lodge in court the stock and mortigage scentries for the other works, and the same and the same of the sam

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1868.

well be surprised to find how great a proportion of them are already forgotten, and deservedly forgot-ten. The number of titles from which a reviewer may choose is always very large; yet how often is an editor at his wits end for reviews of interest enough to piece together for a tolerable number of his paper. As for the payels which, swarm from the presses of As for the novels which swarm from the presses of three or four novel-publishing houses—from Bentley, from Hurst and Blackett, from Tinsley and the rest— they are reviewed in the interest of the circulating libraries, often at a length ten times greater than

they are reviewed in the interest of the circulating libraries, often at a length ten times greater than they could deserve on any literary ground whatever. A rival—or companion, if you prefer—to Dean Stanley's Memorials of Westminster Abbeyis announced in the Annals of St. Paul's Cathedral by Dean Milman, to be published by Murray. The same house promises the third volume of Guizot's Meditations on Christianity, two yolumes On Molecular and Microscopic Science by Mary Somerville. Out of Murray's list of 40 books in preparation there is not another of the really fresh announcements which strikes me as possessing any interest for readers in America, or as likely to be considered worth stealing by an American publisher. In Longman's list are two books of interest to musical people, in a new biography, described as Artistic and Social, of Mendelssohn, by Elise Polks, franslated by Lady Wallace. This is to be followed by a Life of Schubert, also a translation, being from the German of an author whose name is fortunately not English, Keitgle von Heilborn, by A. D. Coleridge. Mr. Charles L. Eastlake, the architect, has nearly ready Hints on Houselake, the architect, has nearly ready Hints on House-hold Taste in Furniture and Decoration, a book much needed if good, and nowhere more needed than in England. C. C. Perkins's Tuscan Sculptors is to be continued by Italian Sculptors, a history of Sculpture in Northern, Southern, and Eastern Italy. Of several scientific works with unpromising titles I may be excused from mentioning any except the third and con-cluding volume of Prof. Owen's Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Vertebrate Animals, which is

Perhaps the most attractive of Macmillan's announcements is a collection of John Bright's speeches, edited by Thorold Rogers, who has just lost his professorship of Political Economy at Oxford for being too radical. The full title of Mr. Wentworth Dilke's too radical. The full title of Mr. Welliworth Pinke's book, to which I referred in a former letter, is, Greater Brilain; a Record of Travel in English-Speaking Countries during 1866-7. Its publication is delayed by the illness of the author.

Matthew Arnold's volume on Schools and Universities on the Continent, lately published, is a reprint of a portion of the Parliamentary blue book on the same or before.

subject.

A Poem by George Eliot is advertised by Blackwood & Sons as in the press. I believe I must once more correct the announcement of the immediate publication of Mr. Kinglake's third and fourth volumes, which were promised in April without the sanction of the author. They will, however, be very spon ready.

Mr. Dyce's edition of Shakespeare—his second edition, of which the final volume has not long been out—does not add to its other great merits that of a pecuniary success. Published at four guineas, it may be bought in the shops for two. Messrs. Chapman & Hall are only nominally the publishers, the expenses and loss being borne by Mr. Dyce himself. The same was true of the former edition, which was sold off—not to bona fide purchasers, but to the trade—at a heavy discount. The two editions are curiously unlike, the first being remarkable for its scrupthous adherence to the first folio text, while the second is constructed upon principles of great license. It is known that Mr. Dyce canceled the first volume of the second edition after it had been printed, and it was probably at that time that he renounced his old canons of criticism, and entered the ranks of the innovators. It is, however, by comparison with his own first edition, rather than with the issues of other editors, that Mr. Dyce's present text can be described as in any great degree conjectural. The Glossary which occupies the ninth volume, is elaborate and valuable. Its worth would have been much greater had not Mr. Dyce chosen to restrict its usefulness, by referring the terms explained to the volume and page of his own edition, instead of to act and scene of the plays. At present, it can scarcely be used without the help of Mrs. Cowden Clarke's Concordance.

The writings of Mr. Walt Whitman, which, on the title page of the English reprint, are described as Poems, are reviewed this week in The Athenaum, with more respect than the English press has generally accorded to them. Mr. Dixon's paper thinks some entire pieces embody the vital constituents of poetry. viz., emotion and imagination, though of the greater number of pages it would be difficult to maintain that they are poetry in any sense of that word which has yet been accepted. The poem of the book is considered to be "A Word out of the Sea," which "conclusively testifies that Whitman, but upon soon ready.

Mr. Dyce's edition of Shakespeare—his second edi-tion, of which the final volume has not long been

America to their obscurity. In private, Mr.Whitman has been more or less a topic of discussion. I have never yet heard, from any competent source, a favorable opinion on his claims. I have heard but one such opinion from any English source whatever, and that was from a poet whose critical judgment may have yielded to his sympathy with the worst eccentricities of Whitman's muse. But there is pleuty of stern criticism from men who are usually merciful. Mr. Carlyle likens him to a buffalo, useful in fertilizing the soil, but mistaken in supposing that his contributions of that sort are matters which the world desires to contemplate closely.

6. W. S.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES-THE PUR-LIC FEELING-THE SHOOTING OF PRINCE

DUBLIN, April 26, 1868. Just now I believe I am safe in saying that re have got over everything, after the visit of royalty. except our bills. Those, I think, are not to be got over with rapidity, and, if we pause over them, aphorismic philosophy tells us that Rome was not built in a day. The sermon that made the fame of Bossuef, that wondrous name among the French "masters of the word," was a sermon upon the death of a princess, and it began, Madam is dead!" I confess I could not well under stand the simplicity of the eloquence in the declaration until the moment when I have to write from this eestatic quarter of the globe, "The Prince is gone!" On yesterday morning, when the first rays of the dawn hardly gilded Howth with their glory, and when the Prince of Wales and everybody else was asleep, the royal yacht hoisted anchor, its engineers got up steam, its captams and "shouting men" spread the proper sails, and Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, took his departure from Irish

A great deal was said about the royal coming, but very

of the royal visit.

Last evening a profound sensation was created here by the report that in Australia, where he is on a visit, an attempt was made to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh. It is a mournful thing that in Ireland during this very week a landlord has been shot dead. In America, Mr. Prarcy McGee has been murdered, and in Australia the Duke of Edinburgh has been almost mortally wounded, by political enthusiasts. These facts stand prominently before us, and remain as evidence of the pitch to which public feeling has reached among Irishmen. Deplore them as we may, their meaning can be read by all who run.

EARL RUSSELL'S SECOND PAMPHLET ON IRELAND.

Earl Russell's second letter on Ireland concludes with

the following passage:
In my former letter I had to notice a gross personal attack made upon me by a Secretary of State before my publication appeared, and I thought myself entitled to return the blow. At present I am glad to have no such attack to resent. But I cannot forbear to notice that Gen. Peel, on April 2, made a biting jest on the party to which I have the pride to belong:
"The Liberal party have been referred to," he said, "as the engineers and ploneers who clear the road; but I rather look upon them as guide-posts, which point on the road-and a very bad road it often is—but who never advance one inch themselves." (Cheers and laughter.)

Gen. Peel is so honest and good-humored that one is al-cays inclined to take in good part anything he may say, at lest his joke should be taken in soher carnest, I ven-tre to put to him the following questions:

1. Was it not an inch of advance to abolish 56 close broughs sending 111 members to Parliament, and to de-tive 39 more boroughs of one member cach i

2. Was it not an inch of advance to give representa-tes to Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham, a conces-ion which the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel reinptorily refused i

3. Was it not an inch of advance to reform the Poor vs. a task which Sir Robert Peel professed himself un-let oundertake.

Was it not an inch of advance to reform the Poor

laws, a task which Sir Robert Feel professed himself unable to undertake.

4. Was it not an inch of advance to commute the tithe in kind, in England, a vexation to the elergy and laity alike, a task to which Mr. Pit found himself unequal?

5. Was it not an inch of advance to abolish blavery in our colonies, a measure to which Lord Derby, in his better days, so greatly contributed?

6. Was it no gain to religious liberty to enable the Baptism in the Church, and the Unitarians to be married without a blessing in the name of the Trinity, and to relieve all Protestant Dissenters from the yoke of being compelled to take the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England?

7. Was it no gain to freedom of trade to repeal the navigation laws, to form a commercial treaty with France, and to reduce the tariff from the large volume which Mr. Huskisson boosted of as a digest, into a single page!

8. Were not the introduction of Poor laws in Ireland.

What from this barren being do we reap?

"What from this barren being do we reap?

Our senses narrow, and our reason frail;

Life short, and truth a gent that bores the deep,

And all things weighed in costom's falsest scale;

Option on annutpotence, whose vait

Maxtles the earth with darkness, until right

And wrong are socidents, and men grow pale.

Lest their own judgments should become too kright.

And their free thoughts be crimes, and earth have too much light."

Our cable dispatch, dated London, May 6, reports the result of the race for the Tradesmen's Plate at thester Meeting. This race is one of the principal handisap races of the year, and is commonly styled the Chester tap Tradesmen's Plate at commonly styled the Chester tap Tradesmen's Plate at the Chester tap Tradesment of the Chester to the Chester tap Tradesment of the Chester tap Tradesment o Our cable dispatch, dated London, May 6, re

THE EASTERN QUESTION - ACTIVITY OF THE PAN-SLAVIC PARTY. Our own correspondent writes from Constan-

Our own correspondent writes from Constantinople on the 17th of April:

The Russian Embassador, Gen. Ignatieff, has returned, to the immense joy of the pro-Russian party, and to the great vexation of the French, the French Embassador, Bonné, has been dictator during Ignatieff's absence. It is unlucky for him that he could not get his Lycée into actual operation before Ignatieff's return. Ignatieff does not conceal his disgust at it. The Pan-Slavic party is very active. It is impossible to find a Bulgarian, high or low, who does not sympathize with it. It Russia should ever give the signal for war, there is no question of her being alided by the 5,009,000 to 7,000,000 Slavic subjects of the Porte.

Milhtod Pasha, President of the Grand Council, has been very sick, and it was popularly but groundlessly beheved by poison. It is declared to be a Curbonete. He will soon return to duty. It shows the popular sentiments of men and things that a man in his position cannot be ill without such suspicions.

Grand railroad schemes occupy the financial mind. A railroad from the harbor passing right under the city and on to Adrianople: a, railroad to Varna and thence on to join Austrian railroads, so that one may go from Constantinople to Paris by rail; but above all a grand railroad of 1,500 miles from the Mediterranean and by Selemica to Bagilda and Bassorah—all these are daily and hourly discussed. We have already three railroads: 1. Smyrma and Asden: 2. Kusterdye and Chernovoda; 3. Varna and Rustehuchy—every one of them so badly managed. Brist, by its original company, secondly by the contracting power, and thirdly, by the Turkish Government that they are all in a snawl. The Turkish Government is not capable of having a railroad?

WASHINGTON.

SENDEN-SPICE IN THE HOUSE-GLAD TIDINGS FROM FLORIDA-THE SOUTH CARO-LINA DEMOCRACY AND THE NEW CONSTI-TUTION-PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BY THEEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.
WASHINGTON, Friday, May 8, 1868. A slight passage at arms occurred between Mr Drake and Mr. Fessenden, when the Impeachment Court was in secret session yesterday. While the proposition upon, Mr. Drake objected, and moved an amendment proper that an opinion should be written with a view to question at the time. Mr. Drake remarked that he considered himself one of the smallest Senators there, and that the gentlemen named were among the greatest men, that came up no matter how important, and who were accustomed to have their words reported in the Globe, next morning without any revision on their part. to them; but he (Mr. Drake) would not believe until he had heard it from their own lips, that they had put down would east. Mr. Fessenden disavowed claim to the position assigned him by Mr. Drake. That gentleman is the best judge of his own position, and I leave him to the position that he has selected for himself. Mr. F. then spoke on the propostseemed to him that no position of humility which any person could take in the Senate would save him from the night show that he was mistaken in both the assignments t might be that the mistake might be developed on this very case. He had an impression, which he could not as Senators were on that floor who were desirous of assigning the reasons for their votes, because they purposed to the sentiments of their constituents. In the vote on the

The Senate was not in session to-day. The House set four hours and then adjourned over un two hours of debate. The Democrats did most of the at times. Mr. Woodward, in the course of his remarks states. Blame replied by asking him whether the present make a reply, but could not do so without quibbling ent of the House. Although the Democrats and four Republicans, namely : Williams (Penn.), Baker, Lean, and Spaulding, voted against the bill; Mr. Cary, of "The other Copperheads; Mr. Stewart of New-York (Independent), voted in the affirmative. A bill to admit South lution from the Fetrenchment Committee was introduced and been ascertained that the purchasers intend to sell tee suspect a fraud upon the Government in the sale of these vessels. They are lying in ordinary near New-Or-

proposition of Mr. Johnson, moving that Mr. Samner's

motion be laid on the table, Mr. Drake voted against it

at first, but subsequently changed his vote to move a re-

Gen. Schenek has received a dispatch from Florida announcing the adoption of the Constitution, and elaining that the Legislature is Republican. The Hon. Thos L. Tullock, Secretary of the Union Republican Congres sional Executive Committee, received a like telegram, announcing the election of the entire Republican State

cel. J. P. Thomas, J. G Gibbs, and Cel. L. D. Childs, representing the State Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party of South Carolina, came hither to present to Congress a remonstrance on the part of the white people of South Carolina against the Constitution receptly adopted by the Reconstruction Convention. To-day the Committee appeared before the Reconstruction Committee of the House of Representatives. Mr. Stevens received them with couriesy, Col. Thomas, Chairman of the Committee, and representing the State Central Executive Committee remarked that in analyzing the proposition of the Constitution for South Carolina, two objections stood out in bold relief, namely, unqualified negro suffrage, and the taxation power. He argued their deastrons effects upon both races. The Constitution, he said, establishes taxation without representation. Those who have no property are to tax those who have all the property. Under the Constitution & Jones of a literature of the constitution advantages were to be enjoyed by the blacks alone, or white his for educational purposes, and ver educational advantages were to be enjoyed by the blacks alone, or white the for directional purposes, and ver educational newhite children reculd not attend black schools. The State heretofore, in its most prosperous days, hall not been able to bear a tax of more than from \$20,000 to \$600,000 annually. Col. Thomas, in concuision, let it to be his duty to inform the Committee that while the whites are willing to concede to the negroes all of civil rights and a qualified suffrage, yet the white race would never acquiesce in negro rule. You may make us pass, he said, under the yoke, and we shall have to do so; but by every means which God and Congress have left as under the Constitution and laws, we will carry on this political contest until we regain the control which of right belongs to the power of mind and the miltence of virtue. Nor, said Col. Taylor, can you have prosperity in the South under your reconstruction scheme; but giv ticket in Florida.
Col. J. P. Thomas, J. G. Gibbs, and Col. L. D. Childs,

dies.

The Sub-Committee on the Tariff, composed of Messis.

Moorhead, Niblack, and Maynard, met to-day, but they
will not have their report ready before next week.

Will not have their report ready before next week.

XLTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, May 8, 1868.

Mr. STEWART (Dem. N. Y.) presented a protest by the American Free Trade League, W. C. Rryant, President, against the passage of the bills to authorize contracts for foreign mail service, and to aid in the construction and employment of American built steamers, and to provide for an American line of mail and emigrant steamships.

construction and capital construction and capital construction and capital construction and capital construction capital capit

resolution proposed yesterday by St. Normal of the punges of the Hopeachment resolution from the Journal of the House.

The BPEAKER said that the resolution had not been entered on the journal, inasmuch as it had not been entertained as a question of privilege. Under the rules, therefore, it could not be entered on the journal. On motion of Mr. WOODWARD (Dem., Penn.), it was agreed that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to Monday at 12 d'cloek.

CALL OF COMMITTEES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

The bill to incorporate the Connecticut-ave, and Park Railroad Company, in the District of Columbia, which had been ordered to be engrossed and read a third time the last day the House was engaged on private bills, was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Jowa) reported a bill for the relief of William McGarahan. The bill confirms a grant made by Gov. Torrens to Vincent Gomez, in 1844, of the Panache Grand Rauche in California, and by Gomez conveyed to McGarahan in 1857. The land comprises the New Adria quicksilver mine in California.

Admitsion Of Arransas.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Penn.) reported back the bill to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress.

Mr. ELDBIDGE (Dem., Wis.) inquired whether Mr.

Mr. ELDBIDGE (Dem., Wis.) inquired whether Mr | their work.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TERRIFIC EARTHQUAKES.

it was entirely unexceptionable.

Mr. ELDRIDGE did not deem it at all unexceptionable, and reminded Mr. Stevens that a printed report of 50 pages on the subject had only now been laid on the desks DWELLINGS DEMOLISHED-A HUNDLED IN-HABITANTS SWALLOWED-STREAMS OF LAVA

San Francisco, May 7 .- The bark Comet, from the Mr. ELDRIDGE said that this was not the kind of representation that he (Eldridge) and his friends, who had been endeavoring for the last three years to have those Southern States represented in Congress. [Laughter.]

Mr. ELDRIDGE said that this was not the kind of representation that he (Eldridge) and his friends had been favoring. Sandwich Islands, brings accounts of a terrible volanic eruption by Manna Loa, which began its demonstrations on March 27. On the 28th, 160 earthquake shocks were felt, and during the two weeks following to April 13, 2,000 earthquake shocks oc favoring,
BAKER (Rep., III.) favored delay,
STEVENS moved the previous question.
SPALDING (Rep., Oh.o) remonstrated.
BLAINE (Rep., Mc.) thought that the House would in the previous question. The subject had been d to death. curred. At Waischina the earth opened in many places, and a tidal wave on feet sustain the previous question. The subject had been talked to death.

Mr. SPALDING asked whether the House would be required to vote for the admission of Arkansas without an opportunity to examine her Constitution. He declared that he, for one, would not do so.

Mr. ROBINSON (Dem., N. Y.) thought that nothing could be lost by letting the bill go over until next week. He was prepared to vote for the bill, because he did not believe that Jeff. Pavis and the Rebels had been able to take any States out of the Union.

Mr. STEVENS insisted on the previous question.

Mr. ELDHIDG 2 hoped that the House was not prepared for any such infamy as that.

The previous question was seconded, 66 to 42.

Mr. STEVENS desired to say, so that it might go to the country, that every member had had a copy of the Arkansas Constitution sent to him a month ago, and that if he had not read and examined it, it was his own fault. Having am hour to close the debate, be yielded fivo minutes to Mr. WOODWARD, who declared his unwillingness to vote on the admission of a State without an opportunity of knowing whether it had a republican form of Government.

Mr. STEVENS repeated his remark, that copies of the high rose over the tops of the cocoa trees a quarter of a mile inland, sweeping human beings, houses, and everything movable before it. A terrible shock prostrated churches and honses, and killed many persons. In all, one hundred lives were lost, beside a thousand horses and cattle. The craters vomited fire, rock, and lava, and a river the sea at the rate of ten miles per hour, destroying everything before it, and forming an sland in the sea. A new crater two miles wide pened, and threw rocks and streams of fire a thousand feet into the air, and from it streams of lava rolled to the sea. At one time, the islumination Constitution of Arkansas had been furnished to the members.

Mr. BECK (Dem., Ky.) having had twenty minutes allowed to him, spoke against the bill on the ground of the sweeping disfranchisements contained in the Constitution, and because it could be demonstrated that the people of Arkansas rejected it at the polls. If the House would only postpone the subject until Monday, all the facts alleged by him would be made to appear.

Mr. WOODWARD (Dem., Penn.), having, by agreement, been allowed 20 minutes without regard to the closing hour, argued that Arkansas had never been out of the Union, that the territory had belonged to the Federal Government, and that Arkansas had never been out of the Union, that the territory had belonged to the Federal Government, and that Arkansas have never been out of the Union, that the territory had belonged to the Federal Government, and that Arkansas had never been on the force of Federal bayonets and by giving the ballot to negroes, it proposed to reconstruct the State of Arkansas. If Congress had not the right to force negro suffrage into the State of Fennsylvania at the point of the bayonet, what right had Congress to do so in Arkansas had never been out off the Union; and had then taken 20 minutes to prove that she could not come in. [Laughter]. He did not understand II, and would take some time to think over it. 'Laughter!' Meantime he would yield 10 minutes to Mr. Paine.

Mr. PAINE (Rep., Wis.) improved the 10 minutes in replying to some of the points that had been nade by Mr. Beek in reference to the vote on the Constitution, arguing that the Constitution had been adopted by a majority of 1,316 votes.

Mr. PILE (Rep., Mo.) having had 10 minutes allowed was visible at night 50 miles distant. The lava has pushed out from the shore one mile. At Waischina denly, emitting a column of steam and smoke, while the Kono packet was passing, spattering mud on the vessel. The greatest shock occurred April 2, a great shower of ashes and pumice. During the great shock the swinging motion of the earth was ireadful, so violent that no person could stand. In the midst of this tremendons shock an eruption of red earth poured down the mountain, rushing across the plain three miles in three minutes, and ther ceased. Then came the great tidal wave, and then the streams of lava. The villages on the shore were all destroyed by this wave. The earth opened under the sea, and reddened the water. The earth eruption swallowed 30 persons, and the sea many more. Dreadful suffering and terror prevailed in the district, and the whole region was affected. The sloop Live Yankee has been dispatched with provisions, &c., to res-

ANOTHER ACCOUNT-THE GREATEST EARTH-QUAKE ON RECORD.

1,316 votes.

Mr. FILE (Rep., Mo.) having had 10 minutes allowed m., sent to the Clerk's desk the Constitution of Arkans, to have the most important parts of it—the 1st and particles. HONOLULU. April 8, via San Francisco. May 6 .-The greatest volcanic eruption on record has occurred on this Island. Fifteen hundred shocks of earthmake were felt in ten days, causing fearful tidal waves. A whole village was destroyed, and 100 lives were lost. The shocks of earthquake commenced Mr. PH.E would leave that query with Mr. Sevens.
The articles were then read.
Mr. BLAINE asked Mr. Woodward whether Arkansas
and a republican form of government when she was
originally admitted thirty-two years ago, with a Constiation tolerating Stavery and prohibiting the Legislature
see toking only done to sholls Stavery. March 27, and continued up to our latest dates-April 10th. This district (Kan) is the center of motion. A stream of molten lava is flowing from the summit of Manna Loa through a recess in the lands of Kakuku and Poakini, to the sea. At Knolnola Landing the slope and part of the summit of the diestion whether she had a republican form of government was concluded.

Mr. SIEVENS (Poun.) closed the debate. He replied to the objection that the bill provides that the Constitution shall not be amended in certain particulars. Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, and other States had conditions imposed on their admission. As to the objection from the nembers on the other side of the House, that they were not prepared to vote on the question, he said that if it were postponed for eternity, eternity would still find them unprepared. There had been a clamor because his side of the House had kept out the non-constructed States, and now there was objection made to letting them in. He had sent to the Scenetary of State for a certificate showing that Arkansas had adopted the amendment to the Constitution, knowns the lith article, but that gentleman had been as deeply engrossed with his domestic household, Cabinet affairs, and perhaps Ma I de langth the Mouse allows. a hill, 1,500 feet high, were lifted bodily and thrown Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that the House adjourn, and called for the Yeas and Nays, and tellers on the Yeas and on the Kau coast. During the severest shock of on the ground tossed about like India-rubber balls. In this district (fortunately very sparsely settled)

not one stone stands upon another, and im-The loss of me, as far as heard from, is as follows At Palinka, 33; Mokaka, 13; Palalua, 4; Honaho, 27; Vanilo, 3. Not a single white person was killed or lost. The whole group of islands was enveloped in

williams (Penn.), Republicans, voted No. The Speaker voted Yea.

RICHELIEU ROBSISCAN AGAIN.

Mr. ROBINSON (Dem., N. Y.) moved to amend the title so as to make it read, "A bill to keep Arkanasa as an equal and independent State out of the Union; unless the people submit to despotism." Rejected.

The bill as passed is as follows:

A Bill to admit the Nata of Achanas to Representation in Congess.

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A Bill to admit the State of Achanas to Representation in Congess.

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A Bill to admit the State of Achanas in persuance of the Robel States, passed March 2, 1807, and the acts supplementary thereto, have framed and admitted the Constitution of the Union States, proposed by the XXXIXth Congress, and known as Article 14; therefore.

Be it reacted by the Seante and House of Representatives of the Union States of the Union, upon the following fundamental condition: That the Constitution of Arkanass and never he as a mended or charged to deprive any cities or class of citizens of the Union that the Constitution of Arkanass and never he as a mended or charged to deprive any cities or class of citizens of the Union herein mognized, except as a punishment for crims as are now kindle at common law, whereof they shall have been daily convicted."

THE FROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. SHANKS (Rep., Ind.) Introduced a joint resolution to declare the officers elected in South Carolina to be the Provisional Government of that State. Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. PAINE (Rep., Wis.) reported a bill to admit South Carolina to representation in Congress. Ordered to be printed and recommitted. Honolule, April 9-a. M .- A vessel has just arrived from Hawaii, bringing full accounts of the lava flow, It broke out two miles above Capt. Robert Brown's house, and flowed directly to it. The family escaped with their clothes only, and the path by which they escaped was not covered with lava. In ten minutes afterward the lava had pushed into the sea, forming a point a mile long. The jets were thrown 1,000 feet. The scene was one of most terrific grandeur. The damage is confined to the island of Hawaii.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BULLETIN'S DISPATCH. SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The Honolulu correspondence of The Bulletin gives the details of the printed and recommitted.

THE PERUVIAN WAR.

Mr. VAN WYCK (Rep., N. Y.) offered a resolution reciting that the iron-clads Oneota and Catawba had been recently sold to Swift & Co., and that it is believed that they are to be sold and delivered to the Peruvian Government, now at war with a friendly power, and requesting the President forthwith to order the scizure and detention of those vessels until Congress can investigate.

Adopted. coleanic disturbances, showing that the earthquake shocks extended to all the islands of the Hawaiian group; but no damage is known to have occurred except around Mauna Loa. Numerous extensive land-slides accompanied the other phenom-Iton of those vessels until Congress can investigate.

Adopted.

THE RECONSTRUCTION LAWS.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.) reported a bill to supply the deficiencies for the execution of the reconstruction laws in the Third Military District for the year ending June 30, 1868. Made the special order for Monday.

Mr. PHELPS (Denn., Md.) had permission to make an explanation which he deemed called for by a remark made yesterday by Mr. Pike with respect to the City of Baltimore, which had once been famous for her haval architecture, having to rely now upon foreign ship-owners for her trade. He spoke of the steamers from Baltimore to Bremen being owned by the Baltimore and Onio Railroad Company and the North German Lloyds.

Mr. PIKE (Rep., Me.) asked where these steamers were built. ena, destroying life and property. The summit and side of a hill, 1,500 feet in hight, were thrown 1,000 feet over the tops of trees and landed in the valley below. The gases that issued afterward destroyed both vegetable and animal life. Bottomless fissures opened in the mountain's side. A lava stream flows under the ground, breaking out in four jets, six miles from the sea, and throwing lava and stones 1,000 and 1,500 feet into the air. The new island thrown up is 400 feet high, and is now joined to the main land by a stream of lava a Civde.

Mr. PIKE triumphantly declared that that fact only confirmed his argument of yesterday. "Imbecility," he said, "is the condition to-day of the ship-builders of Baltimore, of Philadelphia, and of New-York, where there is not a single keel laid in the great ship-yard of Wm. H. Webb, and of Maine. They are all imbecile, because they are bound hand and foot by the infamous navigation laws."

mile wide.
A large stream of water has burst from the moun tain where the earth eruption occurred. The have of the volcano is about 30 miles in circumference and is desolated. At least half a million dollars worth of property is destroyed.

The King of the Sandwich Islands had issued a proclamation for the relief of the sufferers. Many visitors had gone from Honolulu, and will go from San Francisco, to witness the appalling spectacle at Manna Loa's crater.

The worst is thought to be over, but the lava flow

continues. FORMER ERUPTIONS,

The islands are all high, steep, and mountainous with lofty summits, which are entirely of volcanie origin: but, not being protected by barrier-reefs except in one instance, are almost destitute of good harbors. Hawaii, the easternmost and largest of the islands, is particularly elevated on its west coast. These, overlising a narrow, arid beach, rise into steep. bleak volcanic mountain slopes, which only is their upper parts become watered and wooded; and afford entitivated ground to maintain a considerable population: on the other coasts the slopes are less rapid, the shores spread out into wider plains, and the valleys opening from them contain much fettile soi. The interior of the island forms a platean from 3.600 to 4.000 feet high, and is almost covered by thick forests, partly round over by herds of wild cattle. Above the platean rise three volcanic peaks, still active, the loftiest 12,800 feet high. Mauna Loa is one of these peaks. A great eruption took place in it is 1832. A column of mollen, lava was projected into the air to the hight of 500 feet. The lava formed in some place a great river one mile wide. It poured down the mountain side, filling up ravines 300 feet deep, and dashed on, destroying to the sea. The altitude of the eruption was 10,600 feet above the sea-level. Holokai, the lifth island in size, is apparently formed by a chain of volcanic mountains, broken, however, by numerous ravines. The mountain slopes are covered with verdure, and several places on the island repay the trouble of cultivation. bleak volcanic mountain slopes, which only in their upthe Supply bill; but the General Appropriation and Tax-Levy bills are yet in doubt.

SUMMARY OF CALIFORNIA NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Charter elections were held yesterday in Nevada City, Grass Vailey and Stockton. In Grass Vailey parties were ignored. In the other two places the Union ticket was successful by small majorities. In Virginia City, Nevada, the bemocratic ticket has been elected. Forty-five miles of the Central Pacific Railroad are in operation on the Eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada. In Paradise Vailey, Northern California, on the 29th of April last, a band of Indian horse theives killed one white soldier and wounded two others. The strike of the Chimese laborers on the Railroad has been adjusted, and the men have returned to their work.